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NEW "LABOR" RACKET EXPOSED

Lifting of Price Controls Is Hitting Workers Hard

"POOR NEW YEAR'S PRESENT"

Labor Warns Unless Halt is Called Workers Will Reserve Right to Take Whatever Action They May Consider Necessary to Protect Themselves

OTTAWA, (CPA).—Lifting of price controls on such essentials as building supplies, house furnishings and fresh and canned foods, while an over-all rent boost appears probable, was called a "poor New Year's present to the Canadian worker" in a sharply critical statement of protest from the Canadian Congress of Labor following the WPTB announcement January 11.

"Unless a halt is called" in price decontrol, the Congress warned that "rank-and-file workers will reserve the right to take whatever action they may consider necessary to protect themselves."

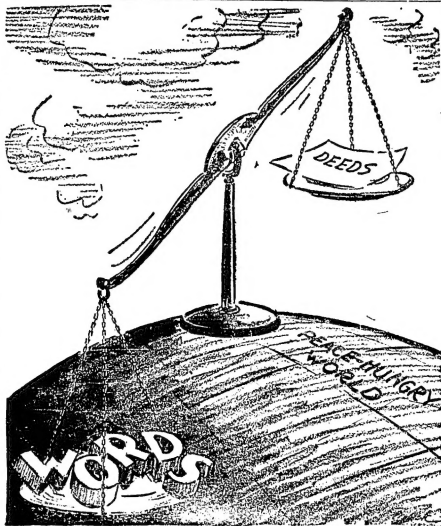
Most basic foods have already advanced to the point "where they have forced the average Canadian housewife, and particularly the wife of the lower-paid worker, to

seriously reduce her purchase of food," the CCL statement said. "Now, on top of these conditions, comes the announcement that prices of such vital foods as fresh fruits and vegetables and fish are to be allowed to advance without restrictions. The government wipes out the ceiling on fish at a time when it is practically impossible to buy meat in many parts of Canada and fish is the only available substitute.

Fruit A Luxury

"The federal department of health has been urging Canadians to eat more fresh fruits, fresh vegetables and fruit juices; but under the new price increase policy these health-necessary items are being made a luxury which only

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—From The Christian Science Monitor.

BUSINESSMEN MEMBERS OF ODD "UNION"

"Organizer" Calls on Cliff Lee And Gets a "Sympathetic" Hearing

BIG SHOTS NAMED

By CLIFFORD E. LEE

A "labor organizer" who calls Canadian big-businessmen by their first names. A "union" man who travels to visit businessmen, not workers. I saw one the other day.

He phoned me for an appointment. I had some inkling of his purpose and had time to set the stage. Two stenographers in my office, ostensibly busy at other things, had instructions to record our conversation.

My visitor was new to Edmonton. He knew nothing of me except that I was a director of a business he was interested in organizing. Somebody could have saved him a lot of embarrassment had they tipped him off.

I have no compunction in disclosing our conversation. This man's job is of public concern. I said nothing to him that was not true. I was very interested in his work. I would give him all the time he needed to tell his story. That he interpreted my interest as sympathy is his fault. If he let his enthusiasm run away with him, that's his fault too.

Mr. A. Blair was a fast talker.

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PERSONAL STUFF

BY E. E. R.

In last week's issue of Time there was a little piece about John Roy Carlson (that's his pen name—even Mr. Doyen of the Canadian Social Recorder says it's all right to have a pen name!) attending a meeting of the jingo Women of the United States of America, and later arriving at a police station with his head and face bruised. When he came out of the meeting three strangers (male) were waiting for him and gave him a shellacking and ran away. Carlson is the author of the book "Under Cover" and a new one, "The Plotters." Both books expose the activities of the various "nationalist" groups in the United States of which Norman Jacques' friend Gerald L. K. Smith is now regarded as the Kingfish. Smith was the late Huey Long's closest pal and after the original Kingfish's death Smith sought to emulate him in other parts of the States. Smith has a pretty big idea of his importance. In 1944 he said: "My time will come in the post-war period. The candidate will not be me; it will be a young veteran of this war, but I'll be behind him. If business conditions are bad — inflation, widespread unemployment, farm foreclosures — then my candidate will be elected. . . then the flame will spread, and the extreme nationalism will come to power. . . When chaos comes, I'll be the leader."

Well, Carlson, who is an Armenian by birth, is a hair-shirt to the American fascists whom he despises thoroughly and whose machinations he is prepared to take any risk to expose. He has membership cards, under one name or another, in all the crackpot fascist and semi-fascist nationalist or-

(Continued on page 8)

LABOR CRITICAL OF NEW DISPUTES ACT

OTTAWA, (CPA).—Both major labor congresses have issued statements criticizing the draft legislation for a new (federal) Industrial Disputes Investigation Act to replace the wartime measure PC 1003.

The Trades and Labor Congress of Canada has announced its decision to press anew for a national labor code, declaring that the proposed legislation puts labor on "a provincial bits and pieces basis." The Industrial Disputes Act would be limited in application to a few industries classified as "national," including transportation and communication. Some attempt would be made to have provincial legislatures copy sections of the act for application to the remaining industries which all revert to provincial jurisdiction.

The Advisory Wage and Hours Committee of the CCL considered the draft bill on January 10, and announced that "a number of sections were found to be contrary to the interests of the workers and organized labor."

The TLC urged that changes be made in the bill, including: prohibition of company unions, naming of a union, rather than individuals, as bargaining agency; limitations on the number of employees listed by a company as confidential and excluded from a bargaining agency; and a revision of voting practice in deciding union representation in a plant, basing the vote on the number of votes cast rather than on the total number of employees.

Roper on Alberta CBC Network on Tuesday at 9:30

Provincial issues will be reviewed by Elmer E. Roper, M.L.A., C.C.F. Provincial Leader, when he speaks in a CBC broadcast on Tuesday, Jan. 21, at 9:30 p.m. The broadcast will be heard from CFCN, Calgary and CFCRN, Edmonton.

Capacity Crowd Applauds Banned Educational Films

STANDING ROOM ONLY

Must Nip Petty Tyranny in Bud Says Louis Hyndman, New Era Club President

MRS. PETERSON SPEAKS

"It is necessary that at all times we be alert to see that any form of petty tyranny or despotism is nipped in the bud," declared Louis D. Hyndman, President of the New Era Club, in a brief speech preceding the showing of three banned educational films at a large meeting in the Masonic Temple on Friday evening. Standing room only was available long before the performance started and many were unable to gain admittance. Mrs. Nellie Peterson, vice-president of the Alberta C.C.F., addressed the audience at the conclusion of the film showing.

The three films, "Everyman's World," "Man—One Family" and "Don't Be A Sucker," which have been banned from the schools by the Alberta Department of Education, were enthusiastically received by the large audience many of whom were A.F.U. delegates.

"Everyman's World," a National Film Board release dealing with the functioning of political parties in Canada and stressing the right of Canadians to vote as they please as well as the right of free speech and freedom of religion. "Man—One Family" is a British Information Board picture depicting Hitler's rise to power and exploding the super-race theory. The last film shown, "Don't Be A Sucker," was produced for the United States Army by Hollywood, and shows the need for being on guard against incipient forms of Fascism.

In explaining the motive of the New Era Club in showing the

(Continued on page 8)

ROPER STATEMENT

"When Hon. A. J. Hooke stated in the Alberta legislature last year that the government intended to impose a censorship of films to eliminate objectionable political ideas, we in the C.C.F. group expressed our strong opposition to the move."

"Now that the plan of banning motion pictures because they contain ideas which the government does not consider good for Alberta citizens is about to be implemented, we are renewing our protest."

"We agree entirely that pictures which are immoral, and gangster films, should be subject to censorship. If the government has not been exercising its powers in this respect it has been derelict in its duty."

"But the Alberta government has no right to ban films on the basis of the political or economic ideas expressed in them."

Children Should See Them "I have seen three of the pictures which the government has

(Continued on page 8)

RADIO PROGRAMS DEPEND ON FUNDS

With a program on three Alberta stations the Alberta C.C.F. Radio Club requires a continuous stream of contributions to keep the bills for radio time paid. It was not the fault of the following contributors that we slipped behind during the past week:

Stettler Provincial	
Constituency Ass'n.	\$10.00
E. G. Thomson	5.00
G. Baillie	1.00
W. Marr	1.00
C. Dowdell	1.00
T. H. Howes	1.00

M. J. Coldwell to Be Heard on CBC Wednesday, Jan. 22

OTTAWA, (CPA).—Speaking from Ottawa, M. J. Coldwell, national leader of the C.C.F., will be on the air again over the CBC network on Wednesday, January 22 at 9 p.m. mountain time.

20-YEAR MONOPOLY FOR B.C. ELECTRIC

VANCOUVER.—Ignoring the protests voiced by many local citizens and the trend of the times as shown in recent plebiscites in other B.C. municipalities, the Vancouver City Council has unanimously granted a 20-year monopoly to the B.C. Electric Railway Company of streetcar, bus and trolley-bus transportation in the city.

At five-year intervals the city does have the right to buy up the railway. The new franchise climaxes a year-long period of negotiation but will not be effective until ratified by the provincial legislature.

Harold E. Winch, C.C.F. leader of the Opposition in the Legislature, urged the council to submit a dual plebiscite to Vancouver city voters which would give them the opportunity to ratify or reject the franchise approved by the council, and also to determine whether or not the citizens desire public ownership of the city's transportation system.

Stop the Rise in Prices

By giving this order, Leon Blum declared war on the high cost of living, and appealed to all Frenchmen to join him in carrying the fight to the finish.

By Charles Lussy

President of the Socialist Group at the National Assembly

—By Airmail from Paris.

FOR some years, and especially since her liberation, France has been floundering within an internal circle. With its double circumference of salaries and prices, it has dragged her, without any respite along a mad course where she is rapidly losing the heat of her material and moral substance.

It is a course that has no end, an abyss that has no bottom! Salaries, it is said, go up the stairs—prices take the elevator. One adjustment is hardly made before another is necessary and already being demanded. At every new stage, the real value of monetary tokens is inevitably reduced and, as a result, their stability is threatened. A country cannot live in this atmosphere of uncertainty for very long without peril to itself.

The upswing in prices is not unlike the situation in "The Magician's Apprentice" where the water is unwisely released and gushes forth, rising higher and higher until it threatens to engulf everything. The master arrives, however, and pronounces the necessary words. Then, just before a catastrophe occurs, things go back to order.

Blum is Firm

For two years, France waited for this word, this name, this, as Kipling would say, Leon Blum has come and pronounced it. To fight this high cost of living, which is rising higher and higher, he has erected a barrage with this imperious formula: "Stop the rise

in prices!" In that phrase you find not only the assertion of a will but a real act of faith. Leon Blum does not ignore the fact that all the measures which the Government could take would be insufficient were they not supported by an atmosphere of confident collaboration between the nation and its leaders. "The Welfare of the country," he said to his compatriots, "is in your hands." And, sure of being understood, he dictated this program of action and welfare: "It is necessary to say to the rising prices: Not only will you go no higher,—henceforth you will drop."

For a long time in France, we had been waiting, not during to count too much on it—for decisions or natural events to provoke a desirable "psychological shock." This psychological shock struck France, after she had almost given up hoping for it. Her New Year's gift came in the form of these proposals by the head of her Government—proposals filled with hope and promising fulfilment.

Faithful To Himself

In solemnly taking this stand, Leon Blum has simply remained faithful to himself. Had not this statesman of 1947 already asserted in 1936 his attachment to an economic, financial and social policy based on "buying-power"? The doctrine which he is propagating today in the name of an "all-socialist" government is still the same. It is also the one that the socialist party made its own

when it proclaimed last June that the problem of salaries could not find a real and lasting solution until we learned to examine and to regulate unanimously the four attributes of the problem: salaries, prices, production, money.

To think or act otherwise is to "have illusions which develop into deceptions." The nominal salary is not and cannot be anything but a myth, the uncertainty of which is quickly perceived by its recipient. Only one thing counts, "buying power," and Leon Blum never ceases stressing that. The policy of a government anxious to be rid of the expedients and solutions of business, must be to do its utmost to bring prices to the level of salaries. The experiment has been tried in Belgium and has been successful. Why would it not be successful in France, too?

Shoe On Other Foot

First of all, the Government announced—decreed would be more exact—an immediate decrease of 5% on all commodities and all products. The decrease would of course be general, to effect all stages of production and transformation.

STIMPFLE IS AGAIN PRESIDENT A.F.U.

Amalgamation Postponed,
Ask Publicly Owned
Rural Electrification
GOV'T CAR INSURANCE

By J. E. Cook

A MALGAMATION of the three major farm organizations in Alberta is definitely postponed for another year at least if not completely abandoned.

On the basis of the proposed draft constitution the delegates to the A.F.U. convention last week were definitely opposed. The vote was decisive.

A later resolution proposing amalgamation between the U.F.A. and the A.F.U. was sent back for redrafting and then adopted. It asked the Board of Directors to approach the U.F.A. with a view to uniting the bona fide farmer memberships in the two organizations. Just what it may mean in the way of development is a little



Mrs. Dorothy Steeves, well-known left-wing journalist and former member of the B.C. legislature, is seen above chatting with an Ottawa newspaperman before the national citizenship ceremony at which she represented Canadians of Dutch ancestry.

difficult to determine and will necessarily depend on what decision is taken by the U.F.A. at Calgary this week.

The fight was keen but the final vote was no surprise and there was an absence of ill feeling over the final decision. There was, however, evident in the debate an echo of the misunderstanding and wide difference of opinion that prevailed in respect to the strike of last summer.

Carl J. Stimpfle is again president. He polled a majority over the only other member who allowed his name to stand—popular A. D. Olsen of Home Glen. Mr. Olsen had accepted important responsibilities on behalf of the Board during and since the strike. He declined to leave his name in nomination for an executive position later, as did Mr. Logan, of Holden, and for the same reason that the demands on their time was more than their respective farm businesses could afford.

Yeung, Vice-President

Henry Young of Millot is the new vice-president succeeding James Jackson of Irma who resigned last year due to ill health. R. Garneau of Wainwright and R. N. Russell of Athabasca were the other executive members elected.

It was a mammoth convention and sustained attendance of the delegates for four and a half days with nine o'clock openings and evening sessions, attested strikingly to the enthusiasm of the individual delegates, a reflection of the place the A.F.U. holds in the minds of the farm population, whose representatives they were.

Rural Electrification

The convention went on record as urging the Alberta government "to proceed immediately with the development of a comprehensive system of Rural Electrification, publicly owned and operated under the Provincial Power Commission along the same lines as the Ontario System." The resolution pointed out that any really comprehensive system of electrification under private ownership would tend to monopoly for private gain. In stressing the great need for Rural Electrification, the resolution insisted that any system of electrification "must be comprehensive in scope and must deliver power to farmers at actual cost."

Another important resolution approved by the delegates urged the provincial government to institute compulsory liability car insurance. It was suggested that the fee could be collected at the same time the motor license is issued, with the provincial insurance branch administering the plan.

Score Political Censorship
Resolutions covering almost every conceivable subject were

submitted and debated. On the question of film censorship, no doubt that it will not be tolerated for reasons other than moral, was left. The vote against political film censorship was unanimous.

Government opposition to the strike and the severity of sentences handed out to those pickets who finally were charged was severely condemned.

To the serious observer there was a noticeable lack of follow-up to the actual strike action and objectives, and little was offered in the way of definite future policy. The general temper of the convention and its support of direct action to prevent a future slump and serious depression, however, was sufficiently marked to offer to the board and executive a wide field of constructive action. There is plenty of evidence that the A.F.U. will retain its militant character.

U.F.A. APPROVAL ON AMALGAMATION

CALGARY.—The U.F.A. convention in Calgary has approved the amalgamation agreement with full knowledge that it could not be made effective at this time because of the refusal of the A.F.U. to ratify the three-dimensional proposals. It was a vote on principle.

"I am sorry that the Alberta Farmers Union turned down the merger proposals" stated George Church in his presidential address.

"The weakness of the farm movement in Alberta," Mr. Church continued, "arises from its very strength. In no other province are there as many farm organizations. The average farmer must be loyal to all. He is embarrassed by too many champions. The consolidation of these three bodies into one great provincial organization would make a great appeal to Alberta farmers and arouse enthusiasm which would be sustained and lasting in effect."

It is a large and determined group which is meeting in convention at the Palliser Hotel in Calgary and there is before the delegates many resolutions of real importance.

At a public meeting Tuesday night the Hon. J. G. Gardiner, Minister of Agriculture, defended the position of his government in matters pertaining to wheat, hogs, and butter, etc. and got a moderately cool reception. Just who is the real beneficiary of government subsidies and just who makes it possible for Canadian people to be "the cheapest fed people in the world" was not answered to the complete satisfaction of the delegates.

You don't need to wait for a canvasser to call for your C.C.F. Sustaining Membership. Send it in to the C.C.F. Provincial Office and get the drive off to a good start. The \$10 Sustaining Membership is a minimum, not a maximum; larger amounts will be most acceptable.

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THE
"STRIKE"
IS
NOT over.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS AND CLAIMANTS

IN THE ESTATE OF Elizabeth Travis, late of the City of Edmonton, in the Province of Alberta, Widow, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons having claims upon the estate of the above named Elizabeth Travis, who died on the 24th day of October, 1946, are required to file with the Public Administrator, Provincial Building, Edmonton, Alberta, by the 25th day of February, 1947, a full statement duly verified of their claims and of any securities held by them, and that after that date the Administrator will distribute the assets of the deceased among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which notice has been so filed or which have been brought to his knowledge.

DATED this 15th day of January, A.D. 1947.

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YOU TALK ABOUT DICTATORSHIP

Most people have come to think of dictatorship only in the political sense of the term. The very mention of the word brings to our mind such names as Hitler, Mussolini or Stalin. We are so conditioned to this political aspect of dictatorship that we lose sight of another form of dictatorship, equally, if not more effective and vicious in its effects on our freedom and welfare—namely economic dictatorship. This form of dictatorship is often the power behind the political dictatorship. It hides behind the political "front" like a gambler hides behind a business front.

When convenient, these economic dictators or Royalists hide behind a democratic front. There are "republican" governments in South America completely dominated by economic dictators, imposing poverty and misery on the common people comparable with feudalism of the Middle Ages. By clever use and control of the means of propaganda they have successfully concealed their sinister power from the majority of the people. When, at intervals, the people rise in indignation against the dire effects of economic control, the political "front men" take the blows and change about like the guard at Buckingham Palace.

The real culprits remain unscathed to continue exploiting the masses. To which you might say with a smile: "Oh yes, but we are different. It does not happen here. We have no economic dictators. In North America we are all shareholders in capitalism. Even widows and orphans are shareholders in our capital resources and get a cut from the dividends." That's the impression you get from the editorials and from the apologists for private capitalism in the Big Business press. How would you know there is a difference? They are extremely careful not to publish anything that may reveal the true picture of our economic set-up.

One has to search for the truth among committee reports or labor publications. I came across such a revealing bit of information a few weeks ago while browsing in the library. This particular report was the report of United States Security and Exchange Commission submitted to the Federal government at Washington, D.C. It is an eye-opener and I am glad to pass it on to the readers of this column. Here it is: "Corporate publicity often argues that ownership of shares is distributed among millions of persons and, therefore, sort of democratic control exists. As a matter of fact before the Second World War only 10,000 persons (U.S. population 148,000,000) own 1/4 of all capital stock and 75,000 persons or 0.06 of one per cent of the people own one-half of this stock. The 1,000 persons who receive the largest dividend payments get 10.4% of all dividends and 61,000 persons receive one half of all dividends. In the 200 largest non-financial corporations 60% of the common stock is owned by 1% of registered stockholders. In fifty of these corporations half the stock is owned by twenty men. Three family groups: Mellons, Du Ponts and Rockefellers control 15 of 200 giant corporation assets valued \$8 billion dollars.

"In 1935 nearly one third (1/3) of directorships of the 200 largest non-financial corporations and 50 largest financial corporations were held by 400 men."

These 400 men are economic dictators more powerful than Mussolini was. They make or

The People Speak

Letters to the editor may be published under a pseudonym, but in each case the name and address of the writer must be forwarded to the editor as evidence of good faith. The People's Weekly takes no responsibility for opinions expressed by correspondents and will not publish any letters exceeding 250 words in length.

FARMERS NEED THE CO-OPS Editor, People's Weekly.

Sir: The Alberta Farmer's Union Convention brings to my mind many things I have experienced in my life. I must congratulate the ones responsible for its smooth sailing. They did a splendid job.

The delegates reminded me of my sons reaching the age of knowledge and father just old-fashioned and knowing nothing. I note, like my sons, the delegates returned these same men to guide their destinies, whom they had just rebuked by refusing their conclusions and recommendations. We ask ourselves, "Why do people think these things?" In answering that question, I would say, through the discussion certain emotions are aroused, which in calmer moments one becomes a little nervous about their decisions and lends to relying on more experienced persons to carry out their wishes. As long as this is the practise, and as long as parents and lenders have patience to deal with it, we are on the road to stable progressive government.

All young people and young movements become emotional when they are feeling their oats. These emotions are liable to run away with reason. Russia is no doubt going through this process and had not the way of dealing with them been altered to more toleration, one hates to think what our sons died and bled for.

The United Farmers believe capital has beat them at every turn of the road, and through this fear they have turned against their own sons—the Co-ops—because they have become powerful. I would like to say here, if any of my sons become powerful, I certainly will not show them the door, but try and gain from them, something I do not possess and take full advantage of same with full appreciation.

All progress is ebb and flow and if the farmers decide they want to ebb by cutting out all but dirt farmers, maybe it is all to the good to catch up with some backward farmers.

Coming back to emotion. Don't we all have them? Don't we pay for very dearly in all the soap and buy what we like emotions and through them the large soap combines play on us and win the very thing we are organized to destroy. Our grandfathers (Labor of Britain) could not do without the Co-ops in their critical hour and we, sooner or later, will reach this goal. Let us hope the Co-ops have had patience to wait and will play a trump card when called upon.

In conclusion, let me say, history will prove that no step forward can be taken without public opinion, and had the members put in as much energy and expense in welding public opinion that they put into the strike, they would be further on the road to justice for all than they now find themselves.

Wishing them every success.
A retired dirt farmer,
B. C. LEES.
10706 83 Ave., Edmonton.

"If the Lord gives us our daily bread," six-year-old Mary was overheard asking her mother, "and Santa Claus brings the Christmas presents, and the stork brings the babies, then what's the use of having Daddy around?"

break political dictators. They help to make wars and revolutions. They work behind the scenes and decide how we shall live and what we shall live by. There can be no real democracy until their economic power is wrested from them by the common people through the latent power exercised by their political power—the secret ballot. The people of Great Britain are in the midst of this silent revolution. What are we waiting for in Canada?

UP TO FARMERS, WORKERS Editor, People's Weekly.

Sir: At long last our farmers and industrial workers recognize the reactionary forces impeding their struggle for economic freedom and are likely to do something about it. Should they look closely, they will recognize them as the same forces that operated in pre-war society, but with this difference. Today they are more firmly entrenched on this North American continent than ever before. It was Henry Wallace (who said during the war), "Fascism will fight on from new bases after military victory is complete." (We in Alberta have seen this prediction come true.)

If social and economic progress is to be made city and country people must work together. Far too long, selfish interests have been propagandized to keep them apart. It surely is time these two segments of our society understood each other.

Speaking for the farmer I would say—Canadian farmers do not seek to win a fair deal at the expense of the people as a whole. I am also sure that industrial workers recognize the fact that the man living on the land and producing wealth from the soil must be maintained in a prosperous condition. Furthermore—the farmer realizes that unless industrial workers are in receipt of decent wages they will not be able to afford decent prices for farm products. Both in the past have been the victims of systematic exploitation.

It is immaterial to both farmer and industrial worker whether Grit or Tory form the next government for they are "Birds of a feather," pledged to maintain the old order of scarcity in the midst of plenty. For the life of me I know no excuse for a worker in the city killing the vote of the farmer or vice versa, for their aims do not conflict, in fact they are identical. The problem we have to solve jointly is whether the great masses of the people shall have a free and abundant life, or whether they are to remain half free, half slave. Prosperity will only stay with us by and through our united effort. A People's Canada is what we fought for, and unless we succeed in shaping one we shall have lost the peace.

GEORGE K. MACSHANE,
Red Deer, Alberta.

HOW ABOUT IT, MR. MANNING? Editor, People's Weekly.

Sir: On several occasions recently I have read statements made by Mr. Manning and members of his cabinet to the effect that the Dominion was not carrying its fair share of the cost of Government. It would seem to me that they could set a very good example by returning, or leaving with the municipalities, the Social Service Tax. At the present time they not only expect the municipality to collect it for them, but also demand the total amount of the tax even when the municipality has given a ten per cent rebate for prompt payment. How about a little consistency, Mr. Manning?

R. C. BELLE,
Carstairs, Alberta.

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By H. ZELLA SPENCER

THERE HAS been much talk recently over the radio especially, although I presume if we country people were in larger centres we should find the platform as well as the press making its contribution on the subject of Canadian Citizenship. In the majority of cases this status was conferred without form or ceremony. In some few representative instances a formal ceremony was performed to give dignity to the occasion. Some pleasing gestures were made and some lofty sentiments uttered.

To some it will no doubt mean at least a partial realization of their hopes; to others it is really a matter almost of indifference. As in most other things in life, viewpoints differ from slight variance to widest divergence.

To put it mildly, the qualifications to become a Canadian citizen were not very exacting. If they were I wonder how many of us would have stood the test? I think quite a few of us might have been given a jolt by being informed we did not qualify if we had been closely questioned on some of the very outstanding questions of the day and a knowledge of them demanded—some of the outstanding questions facing the people of this country and on which we are called to pronounce our opinion, or rather shall I say on which our attitude helps mould public opinion.

We are being frequently reminded that real citizenship consists of two phases—opportunities and responsibilities. I wonder if a Gallup Poll were made on all those on whom this status was conferred on January 1st, which column would be the longer. Would it be the ones intent on seeing that all the opportunities which were theirs were forthcoming, or would it be the ones who were keenly desirous that they assume in full all the responsibilities devolving upon them?

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Brewery, Flour, Cereal & Soft Drink Workers of America No. 314—Meets 3rd Wednesday in Labor Hall, President, Percy Williams, 8848 186a Ave. Soft Drink Branch Secretary, 2957 80th Avenue, phone 32916; Secy. Treasurer, W. G. Stanton, 10552 75th Street, phone 71937; Deliveries delegate, J. Lindsay, 10754 102a Avenue, phone 25444.
Carpenters & Joiners of America Local 1325, Edmonton, Alta. United Brotherhood of—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays in the Labor Temple, President, W. G. Stanton, 12065 25th St., Fin. Sec'y, L. P. Davidson, 3815 Avenue, Rec. Sec'y, A. Mcgriff, Labor Temple; Treasurer, J. A. & Smith, 11535 95a Street; Business Agent, J. R. Cragg, Labor Temple.
Garment Workers of America No. 121 United—Meets second Wednesday in each month in Labor Hall, President, Percy Williams, 8848 186a Ave. Recording Secretary, Alberta Wharton, 11522 5th Street.
Railway Carmen No. 448, Brotherhood of—Meets second Friday of every month in Labor Hall, President, J. M. Asplund, 12118 11th Ave.; Secy. R. Lewis, 11417 73rd St.; Fin. Secy., S. Hamilton, 10950 80th Ave.
Fire Fighters, No. 200, International Association of—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays in Labor Hall, President, Tom Steele, 9444 104th St., Edmonton; Secretary-Treasurer, John Station, 11453 5th Street, Edmonton, phone 71741.

opportunities for her people have very much increased. One has but to think, for instance, of the increased opportunities for education. Another notable instance is the increased public concern for the health of her people, and happily we feel that is rapidly deepening. To mention a third, we can but think of the greater ease of communication of the people of one part of the country with another. Even in a few short years our roads have improved almost unbelievably.

But is it only the opportunities which have increased? Have not our responsibilities, or possibly I should say is not our sense of responsibility increasing? For instance, was there not a much more general idea that one inherited one's political creed without a thought? Is there not a slowly growing feeling that the younger people assume their duty as citizens from their own viewpoint of what constitutes their duty? And could there be a better first requisite for Canadian Citizenship in its full sense than this conception of giving thought. The results of mental laziness can be more disastrous possibly than those of physical laziness.

Someone asked a farmer why he didn't take the new extension courses in agriculture. He replied, "Wouldn't help much. I don't farm now as good as I know how."

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PEOPLE'S WEEKLY

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January 18, 1947

VIGOROUS FARM MOVEMENT

ALTHOUGH the issue of amalgamation with other farm bodies dominated the proceedings of the convention of the Alberta Farmers' Union in Edmonton last week, there were many other important matters on which the convention made forthright decisions. It was a large, enthusiastic and determined gathering representing a very large section of the rural population of this province.

In respect to the decision on amalgamation it was desirable that the decision should be emphatic one way or another. And the spirit in which all the delegates accepted the final result augurs well for the future solidarity of the organization. Indicative of this spirit was the fact that Henry G. Young, who led the fight for amalgamation, was elected as Vice-President with a very large vote.

The delegates did not close the door on amalgamation. They passed a resolution unanimously expressing their desire for the joining of the direct farmer memberships of the A.F.U. and the U.F.A. in one organization. Further negotiations to this end will be carried on. This would appear to be a desirable objective that could be achieved.

The A.F.U. convention made its position known in no uncertain way in connection with a number of important public issues. It reiterated its demand of last year for a rural electrification system in Alberta through a centralized provincial power system, publicly owned and controlled, to provide electric energy at cost. In this it has the support of all farm organizations in the province. The convention asked for compulsory public liability motor vehicle insurance. It condemned the announced intention of the Alberta government to impose political censorship of motion pictures. It criticized sharply the severity of the sentences imposed on picketers in the farm strike and the unfriendly attitude of the Attorney General's department.

The farm people of Alberta have definitely come to the conclusion that they need a strong, aggressive, united organization to promote farmers' interests with persistency and vigor. They seem to have it.

NOT A COINCIDENCE

WHEN LITTLE men in temporary possession of power try to get away with a violation of democratic rights in a democratic country and are caught up short by the alertness of the people in defense of their liberties, they must attempt devious explanations to justify their position.

That's the position of the Provincial Secretary and the Minister of Education in their proposal to "protect" the people of Alberta from motion picture films that run counter to the Social Credit propaganda.

The last feeble explanation of the Department of Education is that certain films had not been banned by the Department of Education, but simply had not been bought by the Visual Instruction Branch of the Department, because they did not fit into the curriculum. But that's only part of the story. Not only did the Department of Education not buy the films in question, but it also issued instructions to others who might supply the schools with the films, that "Man, One Family," "Everyman's World" and "Don't be a Sucker" were "unsuitable" for school showing.

So in reality the three films were banned for school use. And the Provincial Secretary in announcing the intention of the government to ban films for public showing gave as one of the reasons the fact that children were seeing films which had been banned for school use. Furthermore, the Minister of Education in speaking to the National Film Board Conference was talking about another of the three films mentioned, when he said the film "had more good than bad in it. Why can't the bad be eliminated? If we don't start turning them down, the bad will never be eliminated." And Mr. Ansley was not talking about banning films from the schools but from public showing.

Mr. Ansley and Mr. Hooke should be made to tell what is "bad" about the film, "Everyman's World," to which the Minister of Education was referring. There certainly is nothing "bad" in it from the moral sense. So it must be "bad" ideas the Minister sees in it. And the "bad" ideas consist of support for the United Nations Organization and an appeal against racial intolerance.

It is too much to believe that it is a mere coincidence that the films banned by the Social Credit Minister of Education should all contain a powerful plea against race-hatred and for support for the United Nations Organization.

The municipal taxpayer, through the convention of the Alberta Association of Rural Municipalities, pulled no punches in indicating the results he wants. He wants the abolition of the social service tax, immediately, and he doesn't want to be soaked any longer for old age pensions, mothers' allowances and other services which municipal taxpayers in other provinces are not required to pay for.

THE THIRD COLUMN

★

IT'S BOUND TO COME

Brewery Worker, Nov. 20, 1946:

"A charge that 'there is not an honest economist in America who doesn't predict a bust to follow our present boom' was made November 18 before the opening session of the C.I.O. convention by President Philip Murray.

"Reporting on the national economy, Murray said: 'It is purely a question of when the bust will occur,' with estimates ranging from the third quarter of 1947 to the early part of 1948.

"It is generally agreed that the bust will occur mainly for two reasons: 1—the level of consumer income is not sufficient to support the high demand and high production; 2—prices are at inflated levels. At present, prices are higher than at any other period in our history and have reached this point because of the greedy desire for exorbitant profits by Big Business."

★

EMBARRASSING TO PEACE-MAKER

Forward, Nov. 30, 1946:

"Boastful statements on the atom bomb and American armaments in general are said to have embarrassed peace-maker Byrnes.

"It's no good coming with an olive branch in your hand, if people know what you have in the other."

★

THEY'LL BEAR WATCHING

The Calgary Herald,
January 10, 1947:

"Hon. A. J. Hooke, provincial secretary, started a storm of protest early last year when he threatened to tighten provincial film censorship, and mentioned that it would be directed in part against 'Communist propaganda' in motion pictures. Later, he claimed that his announcement had been distorted by the newspapers and that he had no intention of instituting 'anything like a political censorship of films'

"Now that the storm of protest has broken about their heads, Messrs. Hooke and Ansley will probably deny any such intention—just as Mr. Hooke did last spring. But there are clear indications that that is exactly what they did intend. . . .

"Alberta's cabinet ministers are peculiarly sensitive to public opinion, and there has been a loud outcry on this subject. It is safe to assume that for the present the provincial government will think twice before banning any film on political grounds. But the desire to institute a political censorship is obviously there. Citizens who value their civil liberties would do well to keep a wary eye on Mr. Hooke and Mr. Ansley."

★

DEMOCRATIC SOCIALISM

Prime Minister Attlee's Parliamentary Report to the 15th Annual Conference of the British Labor Party, June 11, 1946:

"I stand here with this experience of Government to reaffirm my faith in democratic Socialism. We will never sacrifice the liberties won by our forefathers. It is social democracy which can set us free from the tyranny of economic power and preserve us, too, from the dangers of the absolute power of the State. The inspiring vigor of Parliament, with its free and open criticism, is the source of strength of this Government, as of all British Governments."

- FOOTPRINTS -

By J. P. GRIFFIN

"He has consecrated me to preach the gospel to the poor."

IF there was any one subject upon which Jesus held an opinion with deeper conviction than another, surely it was the belief—so often expressed—that no one could at the same time have great wealth and live the good life. It is difficult to see how he could have come to that conclusion unless he had grasped the fact that in a competitive economy one can only rise at the expense of his fellows. His natural love for the poor would be strengthened as he recognized in them the capacity to share the bountiful gifts of Nature that was so painfully lacking in their overlords.

Perhaps this is why the gospel to the poor is given first place in his list of life objectives. And what was the gospel to the poor, the good news he brought them? That they did not have to be poor! That poverty was contrary to the will of God. That it was not a law of nature, or a social necessity. That a co-operative brotherhood would so effectively abolish poverty that the Creator's will might be done on earth as it is done in Heaven—where there are no capitalists. That in a unifying concern for the welfare of all men people would find their greatest personal enrichment of life. That investment in humanity where God is, pays better dividends than an investment in riches where God is not.

Now in the main the poor are the disinherited. The concentration of wealth in the hands of the few results in the extension of poverty in the homes of the many.

From whom, then we may ask, is wealth taken? From creatures instinct with qualities that are divine. To what is wealth given? To buildings of steel and stone, to names upon pieces of paper, to cunning concepts of legality completely unconscious of human values.

In this way the "godless materialism" of Capitalists, that puts the welfare of humanity under the mindless feet of soulless corporations has become the curse of our times. For these monopolies, the abstract legalities we call corporations, have no form or parts, no mind to inspire, no heart to touch, no soul to save. To them the birth and life and death of Jesus are nothing. What can they know of heaven or hell, of sin or salvation, of time or eternity? What does Big Business and Finance know of mercy, of justice, of truth? How can these powerful dictators in our Canadian economy be anything else but Godless? What are they, if anything, but materialism itself naked and unashamed?

In direct challenge to the industrial idolatry of the parasites who fatten on the bloody sacrifices laid at their master's feet, the Socialist reaffirms the revolutionary doctrine, that if the creation of these concerns has caused unnecessary suffering to one neglected child, then it has been too big a price to pay.

\$10 will entitle you to a Sustaining Membership in the C.C.F. If you are in a position to send more, please do, it is urgently needed to carry on organization and educational work in the province.

The A.F.U. and the Co-ops

By J. E. Cook,
PRESIDENT, ALBERTA C.C.F.

AMALGAMATION of the A.F.U. and the U.F.A. was turned down by a decisive vote at the A.F.U. convention last week. If it may be judged by the arguments used in debate, it was not because of any disagreement between the A.F.U. and the U.F.A., either of boards or executives, or among the general membership. But the villain in the plot was the commercial co-operative.

This, from any approach, would seem to be an astonishing thing, and calls for careful scrutiny and constructive planning. It would seem that the objection to the Co-ops was not confined to those de-



baters who are outside the co-ops. It would further seem that there is no suggestion of animosity to the co-ops in the conduct of their business and no lack of support for the basic idea of co-operatives in business for the farmer.

It must surely follow that there is no feeling of mistrust of the A.F.U. among the members of the co-operatives because they are almost if not altogether the same persons.

There may have been, there and there, some inclination to attribute motives to certain co-operative leaders, but that was neither a specific nor widespread sentiment. Then why should a suggested more important matter be debated for most of two days be turned down because of the possibility of minority representation in the proposed amalgamation? It is not too much to sug-

gest that the answer to that question is important and that a satisfactory answer would be much more important.

There are a number of suggestions that come easily to mind. None of them are in themselves the cause of the mistrust or sufficient reason to count the co-ops out.

A number of years ago the co-ops including the Wheat Pool were advertised as the "farmer in business." Business must be conducted on a more or less orthodox base and farmers, while they are loathe to admit it, may now have realized that the orthodox base is too narrow and the farmers' efforts at policy making to produce business practice on some new and different base, might be hampered by co-op management—other members of boards or actual hired administrators.

It may mean too that co-op business may have lost some of its enthusiastic support by being too slavish to old methods in its conduct and has failed to prove itself as the practical agency to bring about a new way of life.

Because amalgamation is important and because co-operation is equally important, the A.F.U. convention has emphasized a situation that should arouse the interest of farmers of Alberta and their leaders.

You don't need to wait for a canvasser to call for your C.C.F. Sustaining Membership. Send it in to the C.C.F. Provincial Office and get the drive off to a good start. The \$10 Sustaining Membership is a minimum, not maximum; larger amounts will be most acceptable.

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Edmonton C.C.F.

Annual Meeting Tuesday, Jan. 21

Annual meeting and election of officers of the Edmonton C.C.F. will take place on Tuesday, Jan. 21, in the I.O.O.F. Hall at 8:15 p.m. with John Burke in the chair.

John King, provincial secretary, will speak briefly on the membership drive and arrangements have also been made to hear Elmer E. Roper's CBC Alberta network broadcast at 9:30. Brief reports will be given by officers and committee chairmen.

Refreshments will follow the meeting and entertainment will also be provided during the social hour.

Art E. Thornton, 7603 91 St., phone 31810, is chairman of the nominating committee, and those desiring to nominate for the offices of president, vice-president, secretary, treasurer, executive officers and auditors, should get in touch with him. All nominations will be made from the floor of the meeting but if a large number are received it will be necessary to arrange for mimeographing a ballot.

Red Deer Club to Discuss Crisis in Education

The Red Deer C.C.F. Club will meet in the Deer Room of the Buffalo Hotel on Wednesday, Jan. 22, at 8:00 p.m. Mr. Arthur Allen will lead a discussion on: "The present crisis in education in Alberta." All members and friends are asked to attend what promises to be an interesting and important meeting.

Sanders, President

The annual meeting of the Irma C.C.F. Club was held on Tuesday, Jan. 7, with a good turnout of members present. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, T. Sanders; Vice-President, J. B. Culbraa; Secretary-Treasurer, W. Sanders. Organization plans for 1947 were discussed and all members pledged themselves to definite C.C.F. activity this year. Memberships, People's Weekly Subscriptions and Radio Fund donations to the amount of \$34.00 were collected at the meeting.

Mindrum Heads Club

The regular monthly whist drive of the Valleyview Club was held on December 29 at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Ole Soderquist. The annual meeting of the club was held on Saturday, Jan. 5, and the following officers were elected: President, O. Mindrum; Secretary, Mrs. O. Soderquist.

A further donation of \$10 was made to the radio fund and a good start was made on the collection of 1947 membership dues.

Organization Meetings

MRS. NELLIE PETERSON

Lac Ste Anne Constituency
Monday, Jan. 20—Cosmo School.
Tuesday, Jan. 21—Onaway Hall.
Wednesday, Jan. 22—Stanger Hall.
Thursday, Jan. 23—Cherhill School.

Pembina Constituency

Monday, Jan. 27—Fort Assiniboine Hall.
Tuesday, Jan. 28—Tiger Lily Hall.
Wednesday, Jan. 29—Campsie Hall.
Thursday, Jan. 30—Lunnford School.
Monday, Feb. 3—Pibroch Hall.
Tuesday, Feb. 4—Dapp Hall.
Wednesday, Feb. 5—Round Up.
Thursday, Feb. 6—Shoal Creek Hall.

JACK GRIFFIN

Wetaskiwin Constituency
Monday, Jan. 20—Offerdale School.
Tuesday, Jan. 21—Gwynne Community Hall.
Wednesday, Jan. 22—Bittern Lake Hall.
Thursday, Jan. 23—Poplar Bluff School.
Friday, Jan. 24—Bigstone School.
Saturday, Jan. 25—Falcon School.

\$10 will entitle you to a Sustaining Membership in the C.C.F. If you are in a position to send more, please do, it is urgently needed to carry on organization and educational work in the province.

Cook Will Attend National Council Meeting, Ottawa

J. E. Cook, president of the Alberta C.C.F., will leave for Ottawa at the week-end where he will attend a meeting of the C.C.F. National Council January 24, 25 and 26.

THE C.C.F. Sustaining Membership Drive is now on—\$10 or more will put you in good standing for 1947.

JUST A MINUTE!

By A. J. E. LIESEMER, M.L.A.

The technique of war-mongering is pretty well standard. The war-monger first gets the people of his nation to FEAR another country. Therefore they will be willing to spend vast sums on armaments (to the great profit of the war-monger who owns steel and copper mines and gun factories and shipyards, etc.) They will also automatically learn to HATE those they fear. Then when war plants and armies have been built up the war-monger will play another note in his tune. He will tell his people that they are now STRONG and they can and should protect their HONOR against the WRONGS being done them by the hated country.

All that is then needed is an INCIDENT to precipitate a war—and the incident is easily manufactured!

The first step and the basic essential, in war-mongering, is FEAR.

Today in Canada we are being taught to fear one other nation. If we want to prevent World War III we must at once examine the justification for that fear. If it is not justified, if it is just war-mongering, it is up to us to fight it now, hard, before it goes any further, before more millions die, before the horror of air raids and fighting armies strike again, this time on our own Canadian soil, our own Alberta towns and cities.

It is my contention—I hope to develop this in later issues—that there is no Great Power in the world today that has, at this time, any REASON at all to fear any other nation or any other Great Power on the face of the earth.

5 MINUTES WITH THE C.C.F.

RADIO ADDRESS

By A. J. E. Liesemer, M.L.A.

THERE IS today a crisis in the lives of 35,000 boys and girls in Alberta, that is forever going to handicap them. 35,000 Alberta children are being denied modern education. These thousands fall into two groups.

The worst off are the 15,000 children who are getting their education under "sitters." A "sitter," often herself little more than a child, does no teaching at all but simply sits in a classroom while the children work on correspondence lessons sent down from Edmonton and later returned to Edmonton for correction. These children receive no instruction at all.

The next group of 20,000 children are taught by teachers who themselves have only been trained for a matter of a few months. Both these groups of Alberta children are handicapped forever. Already only one public school child out of every 10 ever receives a high school diploma. Next year there will be fewer, and the next year fewer still. Why? Because public school education under "sitters" and teachers of sub-standard qualifications does not give the pupil enough grounding to enable him to carry the high school work. He is handicapped for the rest of his life.

Getting Worse

Nor dare we comfort ourselves with the thought that this crisis is either recent or likely to be brief. Two years ago Alberta was short 800 teachers. Today Alberta is short 2000. And it is getting worse. Last year there were more teachers left the profession than entered it! Country children suffer more than do city children, but it is catching up with the cities too. Already this year the school board of one of our two major cities had to announce that it would not accept any further resignations from its staff this term.

This crisis is most tragic for the boys and girls directly affected. But it is a loss for all of us. All of us now suffer from a shortage of doctors and dentists and nurses, business men need more commerce and law graduates, stenographers and bookkeepers. Farmers lose because there are not enough veterinarians and scientific agronomists. And we are going to suffer more in the next few years with fewer and fewer

of our boys and girls able to take High School, Technical and University work. This whole province is going to be poorer in its standard of living if we fail to keep on training the people who produce the goods and provide the services that make up our standard of living.

Need Better Pay

Can this crisis be solved? Of course, but it will take careful planning. The first essential is an increase in teachers' salaries. The minimum salary in Alberta is \$1000. This was provided for by the 1945 session of the Alberta Legislature, but only against the protest and vote of the majority of Alberta Cabinet Ministers.

Most School Boards pay more than this minimum but there are still 2,400 teachers in this province who get less than \$100 a month, and there are 4,300 teachers who get less than \$125 a month. How can we expect teachers to stay in the profession, how can we expect our high school graduates to spend money and time training as teachers, when with little or no training, there is more money to be made more easily as beverage dispensers in beer parlors or as beauty parlor operators.

In the neighboring poorer province of Saskatchewan two years ago the C.C.F. government raised the minimum to \$1200 a year and it is to be raised now to \$1500. The Alberta C.C.F. proposes that as a first step in meeting this crisis the minimum salary for teachers be raised at once to \$1500.

Province Must Pay More

The next step in the plan to solve this crisis is to change the basis of financing. Teachers salaries must go up, but the municipal property tax-payer simply cannot pay any more. Therefore the provincial revenues, which are so much wider than merely property, must pay a greater proportion of the total educational bill. And it is only right that it should. At present the province pays only 21% of the cost while exercising 95% of the control of education. The Alberta C.C.F. proposes that the provincial government should pay, 50% of the cost of education as do the provinces of British Columbia, Manitoba and Ontario. It is the only way to meet this crisis and stop this tragic loss.

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Camrose, a Progressive Town

Mrs. Gordon MacPhee Head Of Camrose C.C.F. Women

MRS. MACPHEE counts herself fortunate that she was a member of the same C.C.F. Club as Chester Ronning. But Chester Ronning would probably be the first to agree that he was really the fortunate one. The warm comradeship and inspiration that he and the other members enjoyed in that little study group is something all of them will treasure through the years.



Mrs. MacPhee is president of the Camrose C. C. F. Women's Club, one of the liveliest groups in the province. She was also secretary of the Camrose Provincial Constituency Association for two years.

She joined the C.C.F. around 1933. Her husband belonged to a small discussion group which became the nucleus of a C.C.F. Club and it was not long until Mrs. MacPhee became an active participant in the movement. She explains it this way: "We both found in the C.C.F. philosophy a solution for improving the status of the common people," which is reason enough for the MacPhees associating themselves with the C.C.F.

Former Teacher

Mrs. MacPhee is a former teacher and was on the Edmonton Public School staff for a number of years. She is a charter member of Camrose Royal Purple Lodge and Past Supreme Honored

Royal Lady of the Order for Canada and Newfoundland. A member of the United Church and Past President of the W.A., she is now secretary of the Camrose Branch of the W.C.T.U. She is also a member of the Camrose branch of the Social Security League. During the war she found time to spend an afternoon a week in the Red Cross work-rooms. An efficient organizer, Mrs. MacPhee also manages to save a goodly portion of her time for her family, for reading as well as for the odd game of bridge.

If you question Mrs. MacPhee on her philosophy of life she will explain, "I am keenly interested in people and wish that all Canadians could have a proper standard of living and the happiness that should be theirs in this land of abundance. I'm a firm believer in the Golden Rule."

Praise for Ronning

Chester Ronning is a subject about which the MacPhees can really get enthusiastic. She will tell you that he "was a tower of strength in our C.C.F. Club and a source of knowledge in the movement. His cheerfulness in the face of discouraging defeats and his faith in the movement (which he used to call a crusade) did much to influence those of us who were fortunate to be members of the club of which he was president during the depression years."

She and Mr. MacPhee count it a privilege to have entertained in their home M. J. Coldwell, M.P., Elmer E. Roper, M.L.A., William Irvine, M.P., David Lewis, Lloyd Stinson, M.L.A., E. B. Jolliffe, and others who have gone to Camrose to speak for the cause.

Mrs. MacPhee is confident that a Women's Club could be organized in every town. A few interested women meeting in a home find that discussions are interesting and informative, she explains. The Camrose C.C.F. women have been pleasantly surprised to discover supporters in neighbors whose political leanings they had not known.

With two daughters in high school Mrs. MacPhee's family ties bind her pretty closely to home so she might not be available for organizing women's club throughout the province, but her advice certainly would be invaluable if the C.C.F. decided to organize on this basis.

Fortunate indeed is the C.C.F. to have Mrs. MacPhee head up that grand group of women who comprise the Camrose C.C.F. Women's Club.—I.M.

Education Centre

The town of Camrose with a population of 4,000 people has every reason to be proud of its fine record. All utilities, including gas, are available to residents. Although there is only nine blocks of hard-surfaced streets the balance of the roads, 13½ miles in all, are gravelled and curbed.

Camrose is high on the list when it comes to schools and education. Over half the taxes of Camrose go to the schools. The town has a mill rate of 38 mills and 20 of it goes to schools.

A very modern high school is under the supervision of C. H. McLeary, principal.

The public school principal is J. E. Stuart, also a very active member of local sports, as well as secretary of the Board of Trade. Mr. Mac is principle of the business college.

Camrose has two Bible Institutes, The Alberta Bible Institute and the Canadian Lutheran Bible Institute.

Successful Year

Camrose building program for 1946 is certainly proof of a successful year. Building permits issued last year totalled \$400,000. A few of the outstanding and large sales for the year were: A new office building for the Municipal District No. 63; a reinforced concrete building for Builders Hardware, and a permit for a new theatre to be constructed as soon as materials are available.

One hundred and eighty parcels of land were sold which includes business and residential lots.

Mayor R. H. Hume heads the following list of councillors: M. A. Christianson, public property committee; Y. C. Gothaas, parks and cemetery committee; A. N. Brinsmead, fire and police committee; E. Mohler, public works; Mr. Ernst, public welfare; T. C. Bailey, public relations.

Board of Trade—President, A. L. Howland; secretary, J. E. Stuart.

Societies—Elks, Masons, Eastern Star, Canadian Legion, Kiwanis, Rotary.

Homes for Veterans

The army camp sites is now being used to fill a worthy civilian need. Thirty-two homes for veterans will be converted from old army barracks. Ten of the homes are already near completion and are being occupied by vets and their families.

Other uses to which the huts are being put includes, a hospital converted from one of the C.W.A.C. huts; one hut was donated to the Local Boy Scouts and another to the Canadian Legion.

The annual stock sale realized \$26,500, the highest sale being realized on a six months calf which sold for \$1,200. One hundred and ten purebred cattle were sold at the sale.

Proposals for 1947 include the building of a \$40,000 swimming pool; the funds so far total \$17,000.

Plans and specifications are already in hand for an additional three miles of sewer. In the town there are three miles of storm sewer, eight miles sanitary sewer, 7½ miles water mains.

Seven railroad branches lead into this thriving modern town.

Alfred Rands Secretary Camrose Federal C.C.F.

IT WOULD be understandable if Alfred Rands joined the C.C.F. as the result of intellectual conviction for he is a brother of Stanley Rands, University of Alberta graduate and Rhodes Scholar who collaborated in the writing of the book,



"The North-ern Plains in a World of Change." In this survey the authors state that, "The first step in knowing ourselves is to seek out backgrounds and historical trends to see how we came to be where we are, so that we may better know where we are going." That sums up Alfred Rands' approach to politics too and it led him straight to the ranks of the C.C.F.

Alfred Rands is a personality in his own right and does not need to bask in the reflected glory of his famous brother. They are the same breed of men intellectually.

I met Alfred Rands and his charming wife, but not the two and a half year old daughter, at the C.C.F. convention in Calgary and over a luncheon table in a crowded restaurant gleaned a few facts for this column.

The Rands farm, which is owned jointly by Alfred and his brother Roy is at Alliance which is in the Camrose federal and Sedgewick provincial constituencies. "Slightly mixed" is the term he uses to describe their type of farming. They own one section of land and rent five more quarters and manage it all with one part-time hired man. This means that Alfred Rands is another of those busy people who always manage to spare some time for the C.C.F. He is also studying the possibilities of co-operative farming.

Secy. Camrose Federal

He is secretary-treasurer of the Camrose federal as well as the Sedgewick provincial constitu-

encies but he admitted that the efficient Mrs. Rands does "half the C.C.F. bookkeeping" for these constituencies.

During the heyday of Social Credit, organizing work was fairly tough going but not being easily discouraged Mr. Rands and the other C.C.F. workers in the community persevered and today there are seven or eight clubs in the Sedgewick constituency. Last year one of these groups went over

(Continued on page 8)

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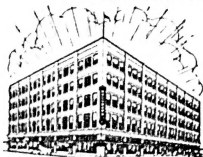
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Censor --- Nonsense?

From Rhymes of a Real Cross Man.

So we're going to have a censor
Just to save us from the bad
And the miserable Russians
And the tales of Stalingrad.

But will we ever see a short
Of dear old England?
The government is socialist to a man.
(I fear not this side of Heaven
Will our films show Ernie Bevin
Saving Europe from disaster—if he can.)

Shall we ever get a peek at New Zealand?
(They are socialists from Auckland to Dunedin.)
Who shall help us form opinions
Of the other great Dominions
If our censor says their pictures shan't be seen?

When we visit at the zoo
May we feed the kangaroo?
(He's Australian and a socialist, I fear.)
How should we know that the panda
Isn't Russian propaganda
And presently not change into a bear?

May we see the UNO?
Should we look at Gromyko?
(If the cameraman discovers where he parks.)
Movies used to be amusing;
Now you've made them so confusing
I think I'll stay at home
—And read Karl Marx.

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The Bits and Pieces of Hitlerism

By CLIFFORD E. LEE

HERBERT MORRISON in 1935 urged the British Labor party that it "should not make the mistake of assuming that it could destroy Fascism by upsetting Mussolini as it once hoped to destroy militarism by getting rid of the Kaiser."



Many of us are now in the disillusioning process of discovering that we did not stop fascism even by destroying the strutting monsters who fathered that vicious doctrine and leaving the countries so unfortunate as to have been home to them in a state of incomparable devastation. Hitler lost the physical war, may yet win the ideological one. If he does it will be by action of the countries who spent the lives of hundreds of thousands of their best recruited on an appeal that this was to be a war to wipe out every vile thing that the Nazi gang stood for.

Sir Oswald Mosley, pre-war leader of the British Union of Fascists spoke openly in a London meeting the other night. It was a "welcome home" Christmas party. In 1932 he organized his Black Shirts on the German pattern. That he repeated in England the preachings of the Nazi Jew-Baiter Streicher was common knowledge. He, of course, set out most of the war in a comfortable "jail," was released in its later stages on the grounds of health. This man stood on ground once reddened by the blood of the victims of the Luftwaffe and declared that Fascism "is stirring again in England and in the world." Two

days before the speech a government official acknowledged that a few of the British Fascists might have guns and miss use them "in certain circumstances." What a way to treat the murderers of millions!

In Canada anti-Semitism is stronger now than it was in Germany in 1930. A recognized political party, the governing one in this province, openly solicits votes on this appeal in the places it knows will tolerate bits of Hitlerism. One of its M.P.'s is not ashamed to go to the U.S. to hold joint meetings with Gerald G. K. Smith whose gospel he referred to by Leland Stowe as "as vicious as anything ever mouthed by Hitler's Jew-Baiters."

"White Supremacy"

Theodore G. Bilbo is presently on trial in America. He served two terms as governor of Mississippi, two months ago was returned for a third term as U.S. senator. Besides graft he is charged with inciting people to prevent negroes from voting. Fifty negroes braved threats of retaliation by giving evidence; only 414 out of 55,445 intimidated negroes voted in one county. One veteran was kidnapped at the poll, driven into the country, beaten. Another was cast into jail when he asked to vote, then beaten into unconsciousness. Of one outspoken witness it was said, "He won't live long when he gets home." Those are the methods of maintaining "white supremacy" in the 30% illiterate state of Mississippi. Bets are that Bilbo will be whitewashed of the charges although nobody doubts his guilt. This is fairly typical of the southern parts of the country that regards itself as the greatest democ-

cracy on earth and which is bound to play the number one role in the peace to follow the war to rid the world of the present disease. "Smuts skeptical of racial equality" is a recent newspaper headline. Jan Smuts is Prime Minister of the Union of South Africa, a sister British dominion.

Loss But Still Rule

South Africa can be candidly and accurately described as essentially still a feudal country. It has 9 million blacks, only 2 1/4 million whites. Somewhat over half the whites are Boers, of Dutch descent, conservative, backward, and imbued with the doctrine of "white supremacy." They lost the Boer War but still rule South Africa, a living example of the fact that you can lose a war and still be the winner. Most of them farm very large areas of land by antiquated agricultural methods. Oxen are the tractors of this country.

Slavery is outlawed in the Union, but the blacks live like slaves on the land which the white man, by force of arms, took away from their tribes. They serve for machines on the Boer farms, often a couple hundred to a farm, for infinitesimal wages. They cannot travel without a permit; the boss doles out their miserable rations of meat and corn. They are uneducated, unorganized, live in fear, oppressed and resentful.

Premier Smuts stated publicly that the blacks are "unhappy" "simply does not work."

He had just returned to South Africa from the United Nations assembly in New York. If the United Nations fails to make racial equality work, Hitler, to a degree, can be said to have won the war.

A BIT OF Nonsense

All the guests except one had left the dining room and he was busy emptying his pockets of the spoons.

The host returned to the room suddenly and found his guest there.

"So that's your game!" he exclaimed. "What have you to say for yourself?"

"I can assure you it was all a mistake," replied the guest soothingly.

"A mistake?"

"Yes," exclaimed the guest, "I thought they were real silver."

On being informed that no absences from chapel would be excused, the student placed on his bedroom door, for the enlightenment of the janitor, a large sign reading: "Wake me up at 7:30; it is urgent. Don't let me ignore your summons, don't pay attention to what I may say—wake me up at 7:30."

Then under this firm command, he added: "Try again at 9:30."

Sceptic: "I could have made a better world than this."

Sage: "That's why God put you here—go to it."

Mrs. Richard Carlson, wife of the movie actor, was telling Lucille Ball in Hollywood that she bought all her Christmas presents in October.

"But how do you know in October," exclaimed Lucille, "who your friends are going to be in December?"

One day an inspector of a colored Chicago tenement house found four families living in one room, chalk lines having been drawn in such a manner as to mark out a quarter for each family. "How do you get along here?" inquired the inspector. "Fairly well," was the reply, "the only trouble is the man in the farthest corner keeps boarders."

LET THE PEOPLE SPEAK ON EDUCATION

By Jennie Elliott

"ALBERTA as Educator" is on the march, facing a bit of Dunkirk if you like but confident of victory too. Those interested in Education in Alberta (Do we exclude any citizen?) will remember the pamphlet published a year ago by a conference of some 15 organizations whose effort was spearheaded by the Alberta School Trustees' Association and the Alberta Teacher's Association. It is doubtful if the various groups assisting in this effort can fully understand how much it has meant to these two groups to realize the active co-operation of so many influential organizations, when for so long they had seemed to be fighting alone.

To date two provincial governments, Ontario and British Columbia, have arranged to distribute grants in their respective provinces which total from 50 to 55 per cent of the total cost of elementary and secondary education. The best our Alberta government felt able to do last year provided only about 21 per cent of similar costs.

Nonetheless the group of representatives of various Alberta organizations who met in the Masonic temple in Edmonton on January 10, 1947, was by no means downhearted. They had come together to make further effort and were not only cheerful and hopeful but very definitely determined.

Farm Permanent Organization Reports from various representatives indicated growing interest as well as very desperate need of their activity. They decided to form a permanent organization to be called the Alberta Educational Council, and they approved a simple constitution and their legal incorporation. They listened with heavy hearts and growing indignation to the findings of their Research Committee regarding

progress made in "Reconstruction" in Education, comparing as the committee did the imposing story of increased development in our oil fields, timber areas and other producers of material wealth with the rapidly diminishing opportunity such wealth is offering to the development of future citizens; and they approved heartily the plans and program to date of their newly formed Committee whose job is to contact and rouse public opinion regarding these conditions, using for that purpose the facilities of press, radio and theatre.

Financial Assistance

Financial support for this important public service seems assured. The Alberta Trustees' Association, the Alberta Teacher's Association, City Councils of Calgary and Edmonton, the Alberta Association of Municipal Districts have already arranged for contributions. There is assurance that others will follow.

In short, this newly formed Alberta Educational Council has undertaken what they feel to be the greatest possible democratic service a voluntary organization can give. They propose to arouse the enthusiasm and inspire the active support of the citizenship of Alberta—the parents of Alberta's children, that these citizens may raise their sights from material gain as a final objective, and instruct their governing body to concern itself first of all with the long term objective of putting our material wealth to work to provide conditions under which our children can have chance to become efficient and useful citizens.

"You forget," said Queen Victoria to Gladstone when he urged on her the signing of a bill she disliked, "that I am the Queen of England." "No, madame," said Gladstone, "but you forget that I am the people of England." Let the people of Alberta speak.

PERSONAL STUFF

(Continued from page 1)

ganizations in the United States. As "Robert Thomson, Jr." he knows more Jew-haters than Norman Jaques. Since the war he has specialized in "veterans' groups," including the Smith-Imperial Christian Veterans of America, the national chairman of which is Frederick Kister. Lawrence Asman is Chairman of the Detroit Chapter and director of the "Intelligence Bureau." One of Asman's boasts is the snappy letter he once wrote to President Franklin D. Roosevelt: "Just as Judas betrayed Christ, so you have betrayed America, and just as Judas went out and hanged himself, so you should have done many years ago. If you continue to destroy our wealth and our treasury, and if you continue to promote Jewish Communism, and if you continue to shed the innocent blood of our sons on foreign battlefields, then we, the 100,000,000 Christians of America, will rise up in righteous anger and tear down your tower of Babel and get you." Nice Christ. He was one of the speakers with Norman Jaques in St. Louis.

Another Jew-hating "Christian" is the Rev. Arthur Termiello, a suspended priest of Birmingham, Alabama. He has a racket of his own, the Union of Christian Crusaders. Bishop T. J. Toolen of the diocese in which Termiello served, said in suspending him: "Rev. Arthur Termiello having refused to obey the orders of his Bishop to cease sending out literature which we feel is detrimental to the church and the unity of our country, resigned his pastorate at Sacred Heart Church, Annapolis, and is no longer considered a Priest in good standing, nor has he the right to use his facilities as a Priest nor is he considered a Priest of the Diocese." It would be hard to say which Termiello hates most Britain or Soviet Russia. And Pearl Harbor was an "incident" planned by the White House to bring the United States into the war! He's another of Norman Jaques' American pals.

"Under Cover" and the "The Plotter" are good books to have, if only to find out from them

where Jaques and others get some of their phrases. "Patriotism is the last refuge of a scoundrel," said Samuel Johnson. But when a "patriot" of the Smith, Termiello, Asman, Jaques type also becomes a "Christian"—I think the angels must indeed shed copious tears.

New 'Labor' Racket

(Continued from page 1)

He represented "Canadian Associated Unions" of 960 Jervis Street, Vancouver, B. C. His organization had roots at the west coast. It was expanding its activity into Alberta where it considered conditions favorable.

New Kind of Union

Mr. Blair and his friends are organizing a new kind of union. It is to be all-Canadian. It is to be free of subversive elements. Membership costs working men almost nothing. (His literature quoted fees at \$1.00 per year). They are going to save Canadian workers from foreign (American) domination. Yet Blair quoted a "New York affiliate" of his associates.

No, of course, he agreed, fees this low would not sustain a labor organization. That is where we "enlightened businessmen" came in. We would supply the money. We could do it by putting advertisements in the "union" publication or by making direct donations.

Sure, he would be glad to tell me who were the men who were putting up most of the money. He dug into his brief case, showed me letters which had accompanied donations from a number of them. Canadian Bakeries Ltd., Britannia Mining and Smelting, West Kootenay Power and Light, H. R. MacMillan Export Co. Of H. R. MacMillan he waxed enthusiastic. Yes, this was the one-time timber controller who merged a number of coast concerns to become Canada's lumber king. "That's the kind of man we have behind us," declared Blair. "Men like that don't intend to see this thing flop."

The MacMillan letter had mentioned a donation of fifty dollars. "A guy with all that dough ought to be able to do better for you," I suggested. "Oh," said my visitor with a sly grin and a knowing wink. "There's an inside and an outside to every story. We don't publicize big donations." Leaning again through his letters I confirmed this. The letter from the Britannia Mining and Smelting Company said: "As in the past we do not want any publicity in connection with our 1943 subscription."

The president of Canadian Associated Unions is James L. Stafford. No, Stafford was not a labor man. But, "he had forty years in the labor department at Ottawa. He knows what the score is." Under the president was a board of six. Blair showed me the names. Was any of these a labor man? Goodness no. "This has to be run by business men. It's easier to deal with educated men. The labor class doesn't know what it's all about."

Who elected this board? Blair was hesitant. I suggested that maybe "some of the boys just got together." Gratefully he accepted that. As one business man to another: "Yes, the boys just got together."

Against the C.C.F.

I noted much of the "union's" literature appeared to be directed against the C.C.F. Blair started to laugh. He laughed heartily. Obviously he was about to tell something highly delectable. "Did you

know that the C.C.F. was started by a couple of schoolboys?" he asked. That was news to me, I was able to answer honestly. "An educated man like you doesn't know how the C.C.F. started!" This was a huge joke. "God, what a good one on the C.C.F.," a vice-president of Ford had roared when my entertaining friend made this historical disclosure to him. How did I expect "stupid labor men" to know any better when I didn't know myself?

But Mr. Blair would help us educate them. If our donation were sufficiently large he would enroll our employees as members and send them the Canadian Associated Unions' official magazine "Labor Digest." It had all the answers. If he left me a copy would I read it? With some enthusiasm I assured the man I would read it "from cover to cover." I could see his spirits soar. Things were going well. Now was the time to start talking money. He would show me what other Edmonton business men were giving. He displayed his receipt book. It was interesting reading.

I put Mr. Blair off on the grounds that I wanted to read his literature carefully before I talked turkey with him. That night I read it all.

"Labor Digest" is a very remarkable journal. One of the "authorities" it quotes is B. A. Trestrail. You learn how Premier Douglas of Saskatchewan threatens to make impossible any revision of the Canadian constitution. You get a new version of the book "Make This Your Canada." You are told: "The gravest threat to a competitive system exists in legalized monopolies, such as labor unions." You find, indeed, that two college boys started the C.C.F. in 1932 and are hiding behind the scenes to take over as "kingship" when their unconsenting dupes, Coldwell and the rest, complete building the movement for them.

An unusual "union" publication. But then it's the world's most unusual "union." A "trades union" that is against, bitterly and violently against, almost everything you thought labor is for. A "union" that runs without costing the poor working man money. But promises to "educate" him. A "labor" organization whose organizer calls on businessmen to condemn labor men. A "union" with an executive committee whose members are labor men, all of whom are business men.

Mr. Blair has an appointment with me next week. We are going to talk turkey.

Lifting of Price

(Continued from page 1)

the wealthy may enjoy.

"It is the people in the low-income groups who are suffering most severely from chaotic housing conditions. Prices of houses are out of their reach. Removal of ceilings on a large variety of building materials—cement, stone, clay products, sheet metal products, paints and varnishes—push homes still further from their reach."

"Coupled with this is the government's go-ahead sign for higher prices on furniture and many household appliances. Thousands of families, a large percentage of them the families of veterans, have been unable to buy household furnishings because they have not been able to obtain decent living quarters. Now the chances of getting housing become even slimmer, and when they do get it they will be caught by the new high prices for furnishings."

The CCL statement, which was issued by Pat Conroy, Secretary-Treasurer, added, "It is noticeable that the items which the government says it has now been found necessary to advance prices are almost entirely in classes which were not affected by the 1946 wage increases."

The government issued a list of these basic necessities still remaining under price control, at the same time announcing the removal of control on a variety of

goods and services including haircuts, tools, paints and varnishes, cooking utensils, linoleum, and canned and frozen vegetables. The WPTB statement acknowledged that, "In some cases, price advances will occur." The Canadian Cost of Living Index showed an increase of 7% during the past year, but the government claimed that the cost of living had risen "in pride" in this record because American figures were much worse.

Roper Statement

(Continued from page 1)

declared to be 'unsuitable' for showing in schools, and which it now proposes to ban from public showing. I believe they are films that every school child should see. They express ideas fundamental to democracy and offer a grave and necessary warning against racial, religious and other forms of intolerance.

"The Alberta government has no right to keep such films from the Alberta public simply because they run counter to some Social Credit propaganda."

Important Medium

"Films have become an important medium of public expression. They should be subject to the same restrictions in respect to immorality, sedition, libel and slander as the press and radio, but no more."

"Any law, whether imposed by order in council or by legislative enactment, which violates the basic rights of Canadian citizens of freedom of speech, freedom of worship or freedom of assembly, is a bad law which no free Canadian will feel under any obligation to observe. For our part, should the occasion require it, we will defy this new attempt of the Alberta government to limit freedom of legitimate expression of ideas in this province."

Alfred Rands

(Continued from page 6)

the top in securing new members. Mr. Rands told me of Camrose's organizing plans which were reviewed at the Camrose federal convention: 40 guides and 10 canvassers cover the district, the guides giving the lead to the canvassers and accompanying them on the organizing tour. He expects that Sedgewick will follow this method of organizing.

In Farm Movement

Mr. Rands is not any rabid partisan when it comes to farm movements: He is a member of the A.F.U. but buys his fuel oil through the U.F.A. He was formerly active in the U.F.A. but there has been no U.F.A. local in the district since 1941. For three years he was Junior Director of the U.F.A. for Camrose. He also belongs to the U.F.A. Central Co-op. Always the student, Mr. Rands was a member of a church group which recently made a study of the history of the bible.

He has done organizing work for Co-op Implements and travelled around the country for them. However, this project had to be abandoned when Co-op Implements couldn't get a permit because of the fact that it had no quota for 1939-40.

In February, 1945, Mr. Rands was elected to the Council of the Municipal district of Flagstaff No. 62, to succeed the late veteran Mr. R. C. Johnson of Hardisty, a well known C.C.F.'er. The division, number one, comprising seven townships east of Alliance and takes up a good deal of his time.

Because people like Alfred Rands didn't know the meaning of the word "quit" the C.C.F. is now forging ahead in this province. The new spirit which is animating the movement is reflected in the number of young people who are attending C.C.F. meetings in rural communities. Alfred Rands would ask no greater reward for keeping the C.C.F. fire alive in his community than to see other young men and women aligning themselves with this democratic movement of the people.—J.M.

Capacity Crowd

(Continued from page 2)

films, Mr. Hyndman said, "We believe in the absolute right of free citizens in a free country to freely hear, see, read, consider and discuss all those matters which are vital to democracy. We believe that the motion picture is a medium for the dissemination of public information just as much as it is a means of amusing people and we recognize that the motion picture can be a very potent force in the community."

The New Era Club, he said, "is determined to prevent the government getting away with any form of censorship of ideas." He explained that he and others in the club would be the first to recognize the need for banning films of an immoral or gangster type.

In pointing out that these films were banned in so far as the schools were concerned, Mr. Hyndman declared they might also have been banned to the public if strong protest had not been registered. For Mr. Hooke had indicated his intention to do so. He warned that "the price of liberty is eternal vigilance."

Mrs. Peterson

Mrs. Nellie Peterson who spoke following the showing of the films, warned that "men who love power more than people, men who would rule in order to rule, such men preach hatred of race, color, creed and opinion." "This," she said, "is a deadly trap we must not fall into for when the other fellow's race or creed, or political opinion is banned from fair hearing, it is not only his liberty but our liberty that has been destroyed."

The destruction of liberty always starts "almost painlessly," she said, and because that is so, eternal vigilance is the price of liberty. If the people of Germany had recognized and acted upon that truth, there would have been no Nazi Germany, she declared.

Asks Audience to Judge

Mrs. Peterson deplored the fact that a few in Alberta had taken it upon themselves to say that children should be prevented from seeing the ideas expressed in the three films shown. She asked the audience to judge if there were anything immoral or unchristian about them. "Could it be," she said, "that there are those for whom the ideas are deeply humanitarian, too dedicated to truth and justice and freedom and democracy. Is there a political philosophy in these films with which our government does not agree?"

She gave several quotations from Social Credit speakers and publications which indicated Social Credit contempt for the parliamentary system and the promotion of international relationships. These Social Credit views she said were diametrically opposed to those in the films which are now banned to school children.

She pointed out that in a free nation people with opinions such as those expressed by Social Crediters on international relations are allowed to air their views through any medium they choose. "But," she warned, "we must not permit them to suppress in any form, or in any place, opposing or other opinions. We must not permit this if we are to remain free."

She contended that censorship was a totalitarian device, and censorship of political ideas, especially when aimed at young and growing minds, was an abrogation of democracy. "What will history say of us?" she asked. "Will it some day write a date for Alberta and a date for Canada as it has done for Germany, for Italy, for Spain, that marks the beginning of our end as a democratic nation? Not if we mean, 'O Canada, we stand on guard for thee!' Not if we hold these truths to be self-evident: that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

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